

THE RIO NEWS.

PUBLISHED EVERY TUESDAY

VOL. XXV.

NUMBER 5

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Petropolis. Braga leaves the Praia da Piedade pier at 7 a.m. (Sundays and holidays; 8 a.m. for Maná pier to connect with railway to Petropolis and beyond); 12 p.m. for Petrópolis (additional fare 40 reis); 1 p.m. for São João del Rei (additional fare 40 reis except Sundays); 4 p.m. for Petrópolis (additional fare 40 reis); 5 p.m. for São João del Rei (additional fare 40 reis).

Retiring from Petropolis, the all land route train leaves at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily. Gradiolândia leaves at 6 a.m. and 3 p.m. daily; Gradiolândia—Santos, 8 a.m. (Sunday and holidays); 1 p.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p.m. for Maná pier and "barcas" for Praia das Marés. An additional barchas train also leaves Petrópolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

Nova Friburgo. Braga leaves the Praça das Marinhas at 5:30 a.m. daily and 2:30 p.m. on Saturdays, to connect with the Leopoldina Railway at São José de Ribamar. Returning trains leave Nova Friburgo at 2:30 p.m. daily, and at 8 a.m. (Sunday and holidays); 1 p.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p.m. for São João del Rei (additional fare 40 reis). The obreiros' train leaves Petrópolis at 7:30 a.m. (except on Sun days and holidays) and 3:30 p.m. for Maná pier and "barcas" for Praia das Marés. An additional barchas train also leaves Petrópolis at 9 a.m. on Saturdays only (holidays excepted).

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Official Directory

U. S. LEGATION.—Petropolis. CHARLES PAGE BRYAN, Minister.
BRITISH LEGATION.—No. 1, Rua Visconde de Itaipava, 1º de Março. Sir WALTER SPENCER, Minister. Petropolis EDMUND C. H. PHIPPS, Minister.
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Church Directory

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.—Until further notice will church will be open for services, the services will be held at 10 a.m. on Wednesdays at 10 o'clock in the morning in the hall of the Young Men's Christian Association, Rua da Quitanda. Baptisms and Marriages at times, to be arranged with the Chaplain.

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PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—No. 15, Travessa da Barreira. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and at 7 p.m. Thursdays.

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Residence: Rua Petrópolis, 32.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—No. 28, Rua de Sant' Anna. Services in Portuguese every Sunday at 11 a.m. and 7 p.m., and every Wednesday at 7 p.m.

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Caxias 352

IGREJA PRESBTERIANA DO RIACHUELO.—No. 234, Rua D. Almeida Nery. Estação de São Paulo. Services, 10 a.m. and 6 p.m. Sundays; 7 p.m. Wednesdays.

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J. Dias Ribeiro, M. D., Ex-assistant to Professors Bartholow and Da Costa of Philadelphia, and Dr. New of New-York. Residence: Rua Senador Dantas 44 A.

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Miscellaneous.

AMERICAN BIBLE SOCIETY'S AGENCY.—No. 20 Rua d'Ajuda.—H. C. TUCKER, Agent.

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WEST COAST ITEMS.

—Official reports contradict the reported defeat of the Junin detachment in Bolivia. We may expect these contradictions.

—The *Jornal* has been mixing up the revolutions during the past week, locating President Alonso up in Ecuador.

—Telegrams from Bolivia state that President Alonso is now besieging La Paz, his forces being well armed and provided with artillery. It is said the revolutionists are badly armed.

—Amongst the honors distributed by Queen Victoria on New Year's Day we find the name of Col. James Hayes Söder, late consul general at Valparaíso, who has been made a K. C. M. G.

—A Santiago telegram of the 26th says that the chamber of deputies has approved the project conceding a subsidy of £25,000, to a steamship company which proposes to maintain a regular service between Valparaíso and Rio de Janeiro.

—A fresh telegram from Chili during the past week says that President Errazuriz will propose to President Roca, at Punta Arenas, that Chili should be permitted to take possession of Bolivia, while Argentina will be left to absorb Uruguay at pleasure. It's a pretty scheme, but it will hardly be made so public when it is really adopted.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—A curious report comes from Argentina to the effect that the Welsh colony at Chubut has appealed to the British government for protection. Another report says that they have petitioned the Argentine government for their independence. The truth probably is that they are agitating in favor of some measure of local government.

—A telegram has been received from Prof. Samarelli with drawing his resignation as Director of the Hygiene Institution and announcing his intention to return. It is to be decided if this will improve the equivocal situation into which he has brought himself here. We fear he will not meet with a very friendly reception when he does come.—Montevideo Times, Jan. 21.

—Sir Wm. Martin Conway, the mountaineer, is returning to England by the "Orchidella" after a notable series of mountain ascents. In his present tour he has climbed Illimani to a height of 23,000 feet, Sorata to 24,000, and Aconcagua to 23,000. He says that the last-named mountain offered the greatest difficulties. On December 31st he ascended one of the peaks of Mount Sarmento in Tierra del Fuego.—Montevideo Times.

—Paraguay and Uruguay do not appear to be on the best of terms, for the latter has withdrawn its diplomatic representative from Asuncion and the former is now reported to be about to re-establish its legation in the city of Montevideo. This does not look friendly. There was some little difference between the two governments a few weeks ago, which resulted in the withdrawal of the Uruguayan minister in Paraguay.—Times, Buenos Aires.

—Mar del Plata is one of the most dangerous places ever used for general bathing. The current is strong and treacherous, and the best swimmers have no security. Worse yet, there is no adequate protection for those who brave its waters. Life ropes are not placed there and life-saving apparatus appears not to be known. Either the authorities must take measures to make the place as safe as possible, or it will greatly suffer. In the meantime we earnestly warn people against bathing there without adopting the greatest precautions.—Buenos Aires Herald.

—We are sometimes accused of undue severity, even violence, in our comments on certain matters here, but we do not know that we go farther than some of the native papers themselves at times. For instance, yesterday's *Buenos Aires* commenting on the lack of personal security in certain parts of the interior, says: "Our laws upon this point leave nothing to be desired, but our customs with regard to the same are monstrous. In a tribe of savages, the practice is only one degree less civilized, and our customs may be compared to those of countries where women are carried off by force." We do not think we have ever said anything more severe than this.—Montevideo Times, Jan. 20.

—It goes without saying that justice in the Argentine republic is only a weak and ineffective substitute for that justice which we know in Great Britain, for example. The fact appears to have dawned at length upon the government, which is now taking steps with a view to the improvement of existing judicial methods. For the first time since its foundation, the Argentine Government is taking some steps to have the courts of justice improved. Dr. Octavio Bunge has obtained authority from the government to proceed to London and study the manner in which affairs and cases are managed in the London law courts, and render a report of his observations to the minister of justice and instruction in Argentina. Dr. Bunge will also look into the school board system in London in order to introduce an adaptation of the same in the republic. It is pleasant to note that even in the Argentine people are to be encountered who place the good of others before their own personal benefit. Dr. Bunge will accept no fee or honorarium for his labours. Such altruism should surely have its reward—but then, of course, it would not be altruism.—Financial News, Jan. 3.

—A Buenos Aires telegram of the 26th says that six thousand immigrants have arrived at that port, in great part from Brazil.

—A most extraordinary occurrence is reported by one of our Paraguayan contemporaries which goes to show how superstition plays an important part in daily life there, whilst quackery is evidently a recognised profession. A certain man living in Asuncion committed a suit in that city before the criminal judge for damages against his erstwhile spouse which is couched in curious terms. Zucarias, who may be an Arianas, is evidently desirous of having his Saphira returned to him by hook or by crook. This Zucarias says that his girl, Rosic Riaz, had a quarrel with him and would not accept his humble habitation any more, and therefore they separated. Soon after they separated, Zucarias says that he became ill, and, although he went to several doctors, he could not get cured. Tired of the medical fraternity and their medicines he called in a very old Paraguayan Indian woman who lives there and who has quite a fame for curing disease in curious and apparently incurable cases. The old Indian witch did not take long over her business and did not order any medicine but said that the curse of the disease was his separation from his Rosie who had bewitched him and without her he would always be ill. Our readers must here bear in mind that all these facts and data are contained in the deposition that Zucarias made before the criminal judge in Asuncion. The witch said that the doctors' medicines would do him no good, but she gave him some medicines and then made him *provoke* (womit) four cats, two dogs and a spider, and other things, which Zucarias says to the judge, "I have the pleasure of attaching to the present documents." The things, by the way, that were attached to the documents, it may here be stated, were a pair of old shoes, (highly seasoned) and an old coat much in the same interesting condition. The signatures of witnesses were then attached to the documents which ends with the statement, "This, Mr. Judge, is very serious, for nobody likes to vomit forth dogs and cats." What Zucarias really wants is difficult to say, but it would appear that he wants his Rosie to come back to him, as the old witch told him that the illnesses were caused by his separation from his erstwhile better half. Of course, Zucarias blames the old witch also for troubling him with extraneous things such as he states "the vomiting forth of dogs and cats." It is quite probable that the old lady gave him some strong love potion and made him see something more than the common or garden stars. Evidently the course of his love is not running smooth when the things presented to his vision are mixed up with cats and dogs and spiders. If Rosie saw these things also, it is no wonder that she cut him off right away.—Times, Buenos Aires.

PINEAPPLE FIBRE.

Our Calenta contemporary, "Capital," states that it appears somewhat curious that pineapple fibre was years ago experimented with and condemned by English spinners. In India also, although no difficulty apparently attends the separation of the fibre, it is turned to very little account. The far-farmed weavers of Dacca, when long since an attempt was made to induce them to bring the staple into use, would have none of it. In Burma again, where the plant is so abundant, the fibre seems to be utterly neglected. On the other hand, there is a considerable amount of information extant which seems to furnish corroborative evidence as to pineapple fibre actually possessing the essential properties required to make it a good substitute for flax. It has even been claimed that in both its wild and cultivated forms the pineapple yields fibres which when spun surpass those obtained from the ideal flax in strength, fineness, and lustre. It has been stated that a certain quantity of the fibre prepared at Singapore tested against an equal quantity of flax sustained 350 lb., while the latter could not bear more than 26 lb. Another advantage held to be peculiar to pineapple fibre is imperviousness to moisture. Ropes made of it are thus said to withstand constant immersion in water; and for the same reason and its non liability to rot it is used in India for threading necklaces. As to the characteristics that render it readily adaptable for textile purposes, it has been observed by one writer on the subject that the mere process of bleaching suffices to destroy the adhesion between the bundles of fibres, and so renders it fit for spinning in the same way as flax. The isolated filaments are described as very fine, of a tolerably regular diameter from end to end, but of different size, of remarkable flexibility, curling and crimping readily under mechanism. It has been confidently asserted that the fibre can be employed as a substitute for silk, and as a material for mixing with wool and cotton, as silk is now so extensively employed. For sewing thread, twist, trimmings, laces, curtains, and the like, its particular qualities seem to render it specially applicable. From the pineapple of the Philippines a famous cloth is manufactured, much esteemed for its fine hairlike fibres, but this is considered as perhaps belonging to a different species. Reference has also been made to a plantation established years ago at Singapore by a Chinaman, who there prepared pineapple fibre for export to his native country to be used "in the manufacture of linen."—Textile Mercury.

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Capital £ 1,500,000
Capital paid up " 750,000
Reserve fund " 600,000

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(Caixa 108.)Branch-offices in São Paulo and Santos
(Caixa 120.) (Caixa 125.)

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England N. M. Rothschild & Sons, London
Manchester and Liverpool,
District Banking Company Limited,
London
Union Bank of London, Limited,
London
Wm. Brandt's Sons & Co., London.
France Crédit Lyonnais, Paris and branches,
Paris
Comptoir National d'Escompte de
Paris, Paris
Lazard Frères & Co., Paris,
de Neuville & Co., Paris.
Portugal Banco Lisboa & Açores and others
and any other countries.
Opens accounts current.
Pays interest on deposits for a certain time.
Executes orders for purchases and sales of stocks,
shares, etc., and transacts every description of banking
business.

Petersen-Thell,
Directors.**T HE LONDON AND RIVER PLATE BANK, LIMITED.**

LONDON: Princes Street, E. C.

PARIS: 16, Rue Halevy.

Rio de Janeiro:

No. 21, Rue da Alfandega.

Authorized by Decree No. 591, of 17th October, 1891.

Subscribed capital £ 1,500,000
Realized do " 900,000
Reserve fund " 1,000,000

BRANCHES:

Peru, 16, rue Halevy, Pernambuco, Pará, Buenos
Aires, Montevideo, Rosario, Mendoza and Paysandú.

DRAWNS ON:

London and County Banking Co., Ltd.—LONDON.
Banque de Paris et des Pays Bas.—PARIS.
Banco de Portugal and agencies.—PORTUGAL.
And on all the chief cities of Europe.

Also on:

Brown Brothers & Co.—NEW YORK.
First National Bank of Chicago.—CHICAGO.

T HE BRITISH BANK OF SOUTH AMERICA, LIMITED.**HEAD OFFICE: 2 A, MOORGATE ST.
London E. C.**

Capital £ 1,000,000
Idem paid up " 800,000
Reserve fund " 300,000

Office in Rio de Janeiro;

31 A, Rua 1º de Março

Branches at:

S. PAULO, SANTOS, BAHIA, PARA, MONTEVIDEO
BUENOS AIRES AND ROSARIO.Agencies at Pernambuco, Ceará, Maranhão and
Rio Grande do Sul.Draws on its Head Office in London:
The London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,

LONDON.

Messrs. Heine & Co., PARIS.

Messrs. J. Berenberg Gossler & Co., HAMBURG.

and correspondents in Germany.

Messrs. Roesti & Co., ITALY.

and correspondents in ITALY.

The Bank of New York, N. B. A., NEW YORK.

Receives deposits at notice or for fixed periods and
transacts every description of banking business.**B ANQUE FRANÇAISE DU BRESIL**
AUTHORIZED BY

Decree No. 2,432 of 2nd January, 1897.

CAPITAL: Frs 10,000,000 (Ten million Francs.)

HEAD OFFICE:

9, RUE LAFFITTE, Paris.

Branch Office in Rio de Janeiro:

78, Rua da Quitanda

P. O. B. 58.

Branches at S. Paulo and Santos.

Draws on:

Head Office,
Comptoir National d'Escompte de Pa-
ris, and agencies
Société Générale pour favoriser le dé-
veloppement du Commerce et de l'
Industrie en France, and agencies
Heine & Co., PARIS
Lazard Frères & Co., PARIS
Vérité Mercier & Co., PARIS

Union Bank of London, Limited,
London Joint Stock Bank, Limited,
Lazard Brothers & Co.

J. Henry Schroder & Co.
Kleinwort Sons & Co.
A. Ruffer & Sons.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft,
Dresdner Bank, Berlin, and branches
Dresdner Bank, Dresden, and branc-

hes
Schroeder Gebrüder & Co., Hamburg,
Conrad Hinrich Dohner, Hamburg,
Norddeutsche Bank, Hamburg.

L. Behrens & Sohne, Hamburg.

Correspondents in all chief-cities.

[J. M. Fernandes Guimaraes & Co.,
and their correspondents.

Banco Commercial de Lisboa, Lisbon.

Banco Commerciale Italiana, Genoa

Astian, Turin.

AND ANY OTHER COUNTRY

Opens accounts current.

Pays interest for a certain time; executes orders for
purchases and sales of stocks, shares, etc. and trans-
acts every description of banking business.

Henri Joly.

Manager.

Nectandra Amara Pills.

These wonderful pills, so useful and
beneficial in all affections of the stomach
and intestines, are obtainable in all places
where a post-office exists; the manufacturer
will forward by registered mail
to any given address, if accompanied by
money: 1 box for 25000, ½ dozen boxes for
12500 and One dozen boxes for 20000.

Address: JOAQUIM BUENO DE MI-
RANDA, No. 74, Rue de S. Pedro, 1st floor
Rio de Janeiro.

B ANCO DA REPUBLICA DO BRAZIL

Realized Capital, Rs. 110,150,200\$000

N. B. This capital to be
reduced to Rs. 100,000,000\$ in accordance with
the Government's Decree of 8th May 1897.

Reserve Fund, Rs. 19,537,044\$000

Profits in suspense Rs. 9,075,823\$568

on 8th June 1898.

OFFICE IN RIO DE JANEIRO**9, Rue da Alfandega.**Agencies at Para, Maranhão, Ceará, Pernambuco
Bahia, Victoria, Santos, S. Paulo, Desterro
Rio Grande do Sul, Porto Alegre, Pelotas.

Draws on:

Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons,
London & County Banking Co. Ltd.
Messrs. Barings Brothers & Co. Ltd.

LONDON.

Messrs. Hottinger, & Co.

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris.

Commerz und Diskonto Bank in Hamburg.

Banco de Portugal LISBON.

Open accounts current;
Pays Interest on Deposits for fixed periods,
Executes orders for purchases and sales of
stocks, shares, etc., and transacts every
description of banking business.

From *The Cleveland Monthly.***SUMMER SEAS.**Good bye to burning days and breathless
nights—To the hot cloud of dust that blinds and
blights—To blistering pavements and to voices rude
That spoil the cities' semi-soil—

To idle hours that the wild-woods robe—

The dainty dandelion's misty globe—

The honey-suckle bunks, the bees, the birds—

The rolling brook, with knee-deep sweltering
herds—The myriad cricket-choirs, and everywhere
The butterflies that blossom in the air!Good-bye to ebbing rocks and brazen shore,
Where crevicing breakers melt and are no
more!

Good-bye to the dead past, there let it lie!

Wen to its memory good-bye, good-bye!

Welcome the mounting stir, whose level beam
Tinges with roseate glow our matin beam;
The baby breath of dawn, how sweeter far
Than all the perfumes of Arabia are!

The first sweet kiss our consciences evilest take,
That with a thrilling whisper bids us wake.

Welcome, O Sun!—a golden bubble blown
Out of a golden wave! The night has flown.

And now the azure wave with curling lip,

Glosses the clinking chain, the while we trip

The willing anchor, and away we speed

While every pleasure follows where we lead.

Now sinks the sun o'er far Hesperides,

Now swims the yellow moon o'er crystal seas;

O mellow moments under hollow mounds—

O cares that sailed away like light balloons!

Not sootier is the sea-dove's foam-flecked

brest

Than the dream-couch that woos our souls

to rest.

A summer rest in summer seas, and thou

With the fair fate that, throned upon thy

prow,

Breatheas on the troubled waters as thy keel

Slides into port with Fortune at thy will!

Charles Warren Stoddard.

**UNCLE ABNER'S RECOLLEC-
TIONS.****FIRST IMPRESSIONS OF RIO.**

Passing from the Rua do Ouvidor into the Largo S. Francisco de Paula, I was impressed by the diminutive size of the square, by its tidy appearance and by the air of gravity and importance given to it by its handsome church and the Polytechnic school. On the side opposite the church there were nothing but low wretched-looking buildings, but these somehow did not make an impression on me. The greater part of the square was occupied by an enclosed garden, with a statue of José Bonifácio in the centre, and the first glimpse of its green and yellow and crimson foliage, on passing from the glare of the hot little street, was like a refreshing bath to the eyes.

I believe in public gardens in cities, not only as breathing spaces, but as an educating influence and as a relief from

the strong light of hot pavements. Of late years the administrators of this city have had a mania for cutting down trees and digging up gardens, replacing them with bare stone pavements, and I notice that pernicious fever has been steadily increasing. Possibly the two things may have no connection, but as pernicious fever is commonly supposed to be caused by excessive heat, it seems reasonable to believe that every means employed for reducing the temperature, or for affording an escape from the reflected heat of bare pavements, such as watering the streets, shade trees and gardens, will also reduce the risks of taking this dreaded fever. But our municipal fathers seem to think differently, for they have not only wholly removed the little gardens in the old Largo do Pão de Paula, but they have reduced the size of others, and cut away the shade trees in many localities. And nowadays they have given up entirely the service of watering the streets in summer, leaving us to face the blinding heat of the pavements and to inhale the poisonous dust which every gust of wind sweeps into our faces. In my humble opinion, offences like these are public crimes, for they not only deprive us of the relief which nature provides us against the intensity of the sun, but they expose us to risks of violent illness from which we have a right to be protected. Had I the authority, I would certainly punish severely every man who destroys a tree on public grounds without good reason, and I am not sure but what I would prohibit his destroying trees on his own property. If a man must now take out a licence to make even a trifling alteration in the interior of his own house, why should he not be required to ask permission to cut down a tree?

But this is a digression, and to me a very interesting one. I have such an antipathy to the destruction of shade trees and public gardens in cities, that I could go on protesting against it to the end of the chapter. I have no liking for a man who wilfully destroys or mutilates a tree. He might not commit murder, as the law defines it, but he is guilty of wantonly destroying life, just the same, and in cities like Rio de Janeiro of exposing himself and others to illness and death. He may not know it, but he is quite as dangerous to the community as the man who runs amuck with a sharp knife in his hand.

In passing across the Largo S. Francisco de Paula, one can not help falling under the influence of the fine old church of that name, which is, to my taste, one of the most impressive church edifices in the city. It fully deserves the popularity it enjoys, for there was good taste shown in its design and of having it front upon a square large enough to bring out its fine proportions. We do not perhaps realize it, but a large edifice always gains by having space enough in front to enable one to take in the whole outline at a glance. To look at such an edifice from a narrow street, one can see only details; the harmony of the design is wholly lost to him. This is a serious fault in the location of the Candelaria church, only recently finished at an enormous cost.

I can hardly account for the error, but when I first saw the Polytechnic school edifice, and noted its commanding site at the head of the square and Rua do Ouvidor, I unconsciously took it for the city hall. Possibly I had the old city hall of New York in mind, and thought that this low, heavy building with steps in front and its severely plain exterior, could be nothing else than a municipal building. It was not a church, nor an imperial residence; and I knew that the general assembly buildings were located elsewhere. So I dubbed it the city hall, and did not find out my mistake for a long time. Later on, when I learned more of the early history of Rio de Janeiro, I discovered that when the foundations of the building were laid, it was for a great cathedral, and not for a school. And what a magnificent site for a cathedral

[January 31st, 1899.]

it is! There is not such another one in Rio de Janeiro.

The little elbow street between the Largo S. Francisco and the Largo do Rocio, Rue do Theatro, was a curious corner in those days, as it still is. The old S. Luiz theatre faced upon it, and the street ran up against the blank wall of the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre, turning there at right angles into the Rocio. The street has been greatly improved since I first saw it, fine new buildings of three stories substituting the low old-fashioned buildings of an earlier period. The S. Luiz has disappeared and its place is occupied by shops and billiards. But I notice that the shopkeepers are still keeping to the lines of trade for which the street was celebrated many years ago.

The Largo do Rocio was another surprise. It seemed to me that Rio must be a paradise of small public gardens, for this was the third I had found within a very short distance. It was not so attractive at first sight, for I came upon it from the corner where stood its one imposing building—the S. Pedro de Alcantara theatre. Had my first view been from the Rue da Carioca on the opposite corner, having the massive facade of the theatre in front of me, I should probably have received a better impression. As it was I looked out upon an untidy enclosed garden, having low, ugly buildings facing upon it from all sides, with not one fine edifice in sight except the theatre at my elbow, and with the ragged outlines of the Santo Antonio and Santa Theresa hills in the background beyond—neither of them showing an attractive face from this point of view. The place, too, seemed to bear an entirely different character, for there were more loungers about the garden, there were more mongrel dogs under foot, and the business carried on in and about that neighborhood seemed to be more trumpery in character. And over this scene of disorder and architectural poverty presided Rochet's magnificent equestrian statue of Dom Pedro I in the centre of the garden, a work of art planted in the most unartistic surroundings conceivable! The heroic semblance of a man who had nothing heroic in his composition, holding out the scroll of a constitution, which was not only a sham in itself but whose popular adoption was a sham, dominating a district covered with trumpery shops, third-rate theatres, fourth-rate drinking-places and the elaborately draped reception rooms of the *demi-monde*, open to the street—all this looked incongruous to the last degree.

There was nothing attractive in such a place beyond the artist's work on the statue, whose remarkable allegorical figures at the base of the statue, representing the four great river systems of Brazil, have long been admired by appreciative travellers, and the tropical shrubbery of the garden. And in the years which have elapsed since then, the Largo do Rocio, *alias* Praça da Constituição, *alias* Praça Tiradentes, has never outgrown my first estimate of it. Untidy, sordid, immoral, a centre for shabby humanity and shady transactions, it possesses not one single attraction which one cares to recall. Many of the old rookeries which existed there have given place to more pretentious buildings and other improvements have been made in the vicinity, but the place keeps up its old character. At night five or six theatres draw out the vicious, the idle, and the pleasure-seekers from every part of the city, cafés and saloons exist everywhere and there is no end to the clinking of glasses and the gurgling of liquids until far into the small hours of the morning, and the whole neighborhood—doors, windows and balconies, theatre lobbies, boxes and stalls—are alive with the frail ones who play so important a part in keeping the Brazilian's balance on the wrong side of the ledger. No one can estimate the prejudice which this country has suffered from the district contributory to the old Largo do Rocio, and no one will ever be able to compute how many years have been lost in her development through the waste of time and

energy and moral fibre in the pernicious life of the place. I know that other places have heavy sins of this character to account for, but this excuses nothing. Every man is responsible for his own misdeeds, and so must be every city and every state. And one of these is the licence given to vice.

(To be continued.)

MONAZITE IN BRAZIL.

The U. S. consul at Bahia, Mr. Furniss, gave a report to his government under date of Nov. 4, on this subject. He says:

As far as I can ascertain, all of the monazite sand found in Brazil is in the state of Bahia, near a little village called Prado, in the southern part of the state, on the coast.

At present, there is a discussion between the general government and the state government as to the ownership of the lands where the sand occurs, the general government basing its claim on the fact that, in accordance with law, it has a right to a strip along the coast called "marinhas." This is a strip of 33 miles width, measured from halfway between high and low tide. For this, the government has granted the privilege for removal to an American, resident in Brazil. The federal government claims that all of this sand is found within the land over which it has jurisdiction. The state claims that only a very little of this sand is found in the "marinhas," and has accordingly given a concession to a local company. Pending the settlement of the right of ownership, little sand is being removed. The first cargo to be shipped for several months reached this port about two weeks ago and was sent to Germany. There was much discussion as to its value, but it was finally assessed on a basis of \$20 (#97.33) to the ton. The state export duty on all sand is 24 per cent of its estimated worth, exclusive of whatever may be allowed as expenses of shipment, and the federal tax on the sandes and is 2½ per cent calculated on the same valuation as assessed by the state. Thus this recent cargo contained 80,000 kilograms (17,857.726 pounds), and was valued at £25 per ton, with £5 deducted from valuation to cover duties and shipping expenses, making the duty in this instance 26 per cent on 50 reis paper (about 9 cents in United States currency) per kilogram or 2.26 pounds. The state export tax of 24 per cent includes the municipal tax of 2 per cent, and the sand shipped was taken out under the federal grant.

Vice-consul Haugwitz, of Santos, has also reported on the tax on monazite in his state.

STATISTICS just published go to show that the cigarette has reached an abiding popularity in the United States. In 1869 only 1,500,000 cigarettes were sold. This increased to nearly 14,000,000 in 1870, and in 1895—the last year given—the astonishing total was reached of 4,668,020,352. There is every reason to believe that this year's figures will show a further increase. The trade, too, has leaped from 100,000,000 in 1869 to 4,237,755,943 in 1896. These figures do not represent the States' sole contribution to the smoke of the world; for great quantities of cigars and cigarettes were exported. But in some States laws have been passed prohibiting children from purchasing or smoking cigarettes, so universal has become the custom of youthful smoking.

CLOS ST. CHARLES

This mark of Messrs. Hanappier & Co's. Bordeaux wine which is the best table claret on the market, can be obtained at moderate prices at Messrs. CRASHLEY & Co., 67 Rue du Ouvidor, and Mr. C. N. Lefebvre & Co., 23 Rue da Candelaria.

S. DOMINGOS

To let a large house, in good condition, with gardens, convenient for sea-bathing, and suitable for a large family or for a boarding house. Rent moderate. Address "S. Domingos" care of *The Rio News*.

ROOMS TO LET

Convenient to the Boa Viagem beach in S. Domingos. Inquire at this office.

TWO GAS ENGINES

One of 2 horse-power and the other of 6 horse-power, both used, and both of the Korting system, will be sold cheap for cash.

Inquire at this office.

PRICE'S

ENGLISH PRIVATE BOARDING HOUSE.

This old established house has comfortable accommodation for families and single gentlemen on moderate terms. Excellent baths. The position is a healthy one and is situated in attractive gardens.

Rua Livramento, No. 143.

A firm of American Manufacturers' Export Selling Agents desire an active person to be their representative on Commission, one acquiring management good-will, ready to write English correctly and able to explain the Catalogues of the Manufacturers to the buyers.

Address in English with references.

DELILLE & CO.

2 & 4 Stone Street.

New York, U. S. A.

SEA SICKNESS

ADMIRABLE RESULTS.

We are constantly receiving communications and testimonials similar to those given below, which fully prove the extraordinary efficacy of the Panista remedy. *Nectandra Amara* against the distressing *sea-sickness*, and the numerous cases of complete recovery of stomach and intestines, frequent during voyage a sea or on land. So well known are the results vouches by this new remedy for all the ills so common in this life, that no traveller aware of its properties, should start on a voyage without providing himself with it as a preventive measure.

On the 6th ult., a merchant in S. Paulo wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the *Nectandra* for sea sickness, informed me that he is still suffering from it, however, saying that he was astonished at the results she obtained from it on board ship."

On the 1st May last, the distinguished physician Dr. Ermal Pinto wrote us as follows: "After the application of your *Nectandra* I had no more trouble with the *gastro-intestinal perturbation* treated with the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara*. In 22 of the cases the result was complete and in the others there was a decided relief. *Cases of gastro-intestinal perturbation* treated with the same remedy. S. Among the many cases I can assure you of the power of your *Nectandra*: the case of Sr. E. C., first class passenger from *Pernambuco* to *Pará*, suffering intolerable agony from intestinal pains, from which he had been subject to for 15 years, was completely relieved. The case of Sr. R., also a first class passenger from *Pará* to *Mandalu*, who was suffering from exacerbating colic and violent vomiting. In these cases as well as in the other five the effect obtained was complete and rapid. I have another proof of the fact that for *sea-sickness* and *gastro-intestinal troubles* the preparations of *Nectandra Amara* can be easily employed with sure effect."

Of the 6th October, 1895, the surgeon of the Army Medical Corps, Dr. Henrique Manoel, wrote us as follows: "My late partner W. to whom I recommended the *Nectandra Amara* for sea sickness, informed me as follows: 'I certify that when on board ship of war, I have had occasion to use the Tincture of *Nectandra Amara* of Antero Reis against cases of sickness and all the ills of the sea. The results are the following: the *gastro-intestinal perturbation* is removed in 24 hours; the *gastro-intestinal* and *gastro-enteritis* in 48 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 72 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 96 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 120 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 144 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 168 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 192 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 216 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 240 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 264 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 288 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 312 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 336 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 360 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 384 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 408 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 432 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 456 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 480 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 504 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 528 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 552 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 576 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 600 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 624 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 648 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 672 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 696 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 720 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 744 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 768 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 792 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 816 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 840 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 864 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 888 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 912 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 936 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 960 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 984 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,008 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,032 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,056 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,080 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,104 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,128 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,152 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,176 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,200 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,224 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,248 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,272 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,296 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,320 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,344 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,368 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,392 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,416 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,440 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,464 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,488 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,512 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,536 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,560 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,584 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,608 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,632 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,656 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,680 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,704 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,728 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,752 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,776 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,800 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,824 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,848 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,872 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,896 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,920 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,944 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,968 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 1,992 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,016 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,040 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,064 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,088 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,112 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,136 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,160 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,184 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,208 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,232 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,256 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,280 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,304 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,328 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,352 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,376 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,400 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,424 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,448 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,472 hours; the *gastro-enteritis* in 2,496 hours; 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TELEGRAMS OF THE WEEK

United States

JAN. 26.—There have been violent earthquakes throughout Mexico, which have caused personal and material injuries.

An American sentry having killed a Tagalo captain, all the Philippine press is full of the subject.

The Tagalos having proclaimed an independent republic; immediate antagonism to the United States is expected in the islands of Luzon and Panay.

The ratification of the treaty of peace with Spain will take place on the 6th February.

President McKinley is about to send a special protest against the attitude of Germany in Samoa.

JAN. 27.—Attorney-general Garland died to-day suddenly of an apoplectic fit.

Sr. Aguirre, the Philippine agent in Washington has counseled Aguinaldo to avoid any conflict with the United States.

Two ministers have declared that up to date President McKinley has not decided on the policy he intends to adopt in respect to the future government of the Philippine islands. Two other battalions have left San Francisco to reinforce the American troops in Manila.

Spain

JAN. 27.—A Carlist outbreak took place in Perama de Brancante (we freely admit we never heard of the place before and cannot find it in our books of reference) and the government troops obtained the victory.

The Spanish government has decided to send a representative to the international conference on arbitration.

General Juárez, the ex-governor of Manila, has been made prisoner and is to undergo his trial for surrendering the position

Great Britain

JAN. 25.—Parr's Bank in London was robbed on Monday night of £60,000. The thieves left no trace.

Mme. Patti was married to-day to Baron Cederström in Brecon according to the rites of the catholic church. The wedding breakfast took place in a special train from Brecon to London, placed at the disposal of the bride by the Prince of Wales who was one of the guests.

Earl Ponlett died in London. (The interest in this telegram is confined to those who know that the eldest son of the deceased is the Viscount Hinton who has been known to Londoners as an organ-grinder. On his street organ, he had a placard which said: "I am Viscount Hinton, eldest son of Earl Ponlett. I have adopted this as a means of earning a living, my father having refused to assist me through no fault of my own." The organ-grinder now succeeds to estates 20,000 acres in extent and a net annual rent-roll of £12,000.)

The Duke of Cumberland is said (by the Havas agency) to be about effecting a conciliation with the Emperor of Germany because of having given up all claims to the throne of Hanover. (The Duke gave up his pretensions in 1892, according to modern history, but history seems to have a knack of repeating itself).

The German government has promised help to new expedition to the south pole in case Great Britain and the United States join in.

The last remaining French paper in Cairo, *Le Journal Egyptien* has ceased to exist.

JAN. 26.—The great robbery at Parr's Bank still remains wrapped in mystery, although the police are doing their utmost to discover the robbers. The manager to-day received a parcel containing £40,000 in notes of £500 and £1,000 from some unknown source. The cotton merchants in England and Scotland are taking steps to indemnify the bank for its loss. (*The Jornal do Commercio* says the merchants have promised nine millions sterling. Why?)

Cecil Rhodes has modified his great scheme of a railway from the Cape to Cairo for the present. He now only asks for a government guarantee for a line from Bulawayo to the Zambezi river.

News received from Havana says that 1,500 Cubans have risen in arms against the Americans in the province of Santa Clara.

Spain is said to have agreed to the cession of the Caroline islands to Germany and the Marianas to Russia.

Telegrams from Manila say that a conflict is imminent between the Tagalos and Americans, the former taking the initiative. Aguinaldo has received power to declare war from the Philippine *junta*, who have declared a republic on the 21st January.

Sir Matthew White Ridley, the home secretary, speaking at Blackpool congratulated the country on the effect of the Spanish war having been to develop a greater friendship between England and the United States.

JAN. 27.—Over 500 people were killed or injured by a cyclone which passed over the Solomon islands.

From Manila it is reported that a serious conflict occurred there between some Tagalos and Americans, in which one of the former was killed and four wounded.

The railway lines in the west of England which were damaged by the recent gales have all been repaired, and traffic has been resumed.

Cardinal Rampolla has written a letter to Mr. Stead, explaining the views of Pope Leo XIII on the peace question.

The labor congress held in Manchester to-day decided on the amalgamation of all trades unions in Great Britain.

JAN. 28.—Child's bank is reported to have failed.

The commissioners who are to act for Queen Victoria in the arbitration between Argentina and Chili were appointed to-day.

Mr. Asquith made a great speech in Darwen on present politics. (Mr. Asquith is the coming liberal leader of Great Britain, but that does not justify the Havas Agency in sending a long telegram over the world, which does not give even the pith of the orator's words).

France

JAN. 25.—The arbitration committee on the dispute between Great Britain and Venezuela held its preliminary session to-day and postponed the next sitting to April next.

Germany

JAN. 28.—After very heated debates in the Prussian Landtag, it was decided to send an ambassador to the Vatican.

Count Hierbert Bismarck (who is now Prince in succession to his father) has been promoted to the post of general by the Emperor. The Emperor has decorated the Russian ambassador with the order of the Black Eagle of Prussia. (The three foregoing telegrams are highly significant of the present trend of German policy. The Falk enquiry to the Catholic has given way to a recognition of the Vatican as a political factor. The personal feeling between the Emperor and his great chancellor is being wiped out. The Franco-Russian alliance is being undermined).

The telegrams which have come to hand in the past few days are absolutely devoid of interest to English or any other readers. The news telegraphed from England is for the most part downright twaddle as we have shown in another column in reference to the navy. From France there are daily telegrams on the Dreyfus question which do not advance the public information a particle. The New York and Washington telegrams solely consist of denials of trouble in the Philippines and in Cuba. The silly szenso seems to have set in with a vengeance but the cable mongers have to supply their quota of words and do so. We could fill columns correcting the mistakes of the correspondents sooner than supply a single column of trustworthy or interesting news from their reports.

WHAT CENTURY IS THIS?

"When does the twentieth century begin?" This is the question of the hour. Many intelligent people believe that it will begin one minute after the last hour of the present year of grace. Others are as firmly convinced that the twentieth century will not dawn till the bells have rung out 1900, and rung in 1901. It requires some courage to make pronouncement one way or the other, for judging by the communications which have reached this office, a fierce controversy is raging on the subject. But there is no gainsaying facts. This world had to exist two years before it completed its first century. It commenced counting the years with the first day, and one minute after midnight on December 31, 1900, the second century began. So it is only natural to conclude that immediately Big Ben has boomed out twelve on the night of December 31, 1900, the world will have been projected into the twentieth century.

Heard what Mr. Dyson, Assistant Royal Astronomer said to a "Daily Mail" representative at the Royal Observatory yesterday:—

"The question as to when the twentieth century begins is not, in the true sense, an astronomical one. It is not determined by the position of the planets or anything of that kind, but is merely a question of usage. It depends upon what constituted the first year of this present era."

"Undoubtedly they began by calling the first year the 1, even though it was not a month old. If they did so then, of course it required a complete hundred years to finish the first cycle. The second century, therefore, dated from January 1, 101.

"The succeeding centuries following the same order, the twentieth century would have its beginning on January 1, 1901. I noticed one of the London papers the other morning contained an exhaustive editorial commencing with the words: 'On this the last day of the last year but one of the nineteenth century.' This is not the way we reckon it; though, as I have said, it is not a question that astronomers are greatly concerned with. 'We do not deal with centuries but with years, and our observations and data would be recorded in the year 1900 or 1901, as the case might be. Undoubtedly it would have been more convenient for matters of calculation had the ancients begun with the year 0, and thus the cycles would have all begun in figures ending in 0.'

"There is another question as to the time of day the new century begins. All astronomical days begin at noon. Calendar days begin at midnight, so that usage again decides that the twentieth century will begin as soon as the clocks have struck twelve on the night of December 31, 1900."—*Daily Mail*, Jan. 3.

A CRITICAL controversy has recently arisen in London over the administration of the Camberwell Infirmary. During the past year 56 nurses left the hospital, of which 3 left to get married and 3 to accept better posts. A gentleman who thought it time to inquire into the matter, alleged that by "petty tyranny and little nothings life for the nurses had been made intolerable," but the local guardians refused to go into the case, as they had implicit faith in the committee and super-intendent. And yet, no one outside these interested parties believes that 56 nurses would have left the institution without some kind of a cause!

S. PAULO FACTS AND FANCIES.

What on earth can one find to write about? For still, in S. Paulo, "the rain it raineth every day" and all social enterprise is paralyzed. "Rather thus than a drought, as in Bahia," you remark, and I agree with you. "Aquela tem saude para vender" is a Brazilian saying. We have water *para vender* here in S. Paulo, and water means health in this country as in most others. We might indeed export the surplus rain to Bahia as *cabotagem*; and I had some thoughts of starting a company for the purpose. One capitalist, however, objected that the government would instantly order a 500 reis stamp to be floated on every quintal of it, and the project fell through.

Whether by reason of this superabundance of liquid, or not, I cannot tell, but as a fact, to judge by the advertisements, everybody seems to be liquidating, either accidentally by fire, or purposely in some other way. Let thy gold be cast in the furnace... and thy gold shall return more precious; a thanks to the liberality of the insurance companies!

And bless the cleansing fire.

And let the clean-hewing firer

shouts the amateur baritone; and many a bewhiskered Brazilian merchant has lately had reason to obey the injunction.

THE RAILWAY BOOK CLUB.

Fearful Revelations.

The usual half-yearly meeting of this club took place on Friday evening. There was a large attendance of members, and the proceedings were marked by the asperity and funeral gloom inseparable from meetings of Englishmen in which teetotalism is *de rigueur*.

I reached the library rather late, and have no information as to what the proceedings had been previous to my arrival. I am convinced, however, that they were of a sternly moral character, and related chiefly to the enforcement of the club's rules, and to demands for the punishment of evil doers. Every one was sitting severely silent when I entered, but a few of the weaker vessels were smoking.

Suddenly a gentleman who bears, I believe, the Bananysés name of Mr. Fear None,—no relation of Mr. Woldly Wiseman—got up to address the meeting. His eyes were rolling wildly, his necktie was awry, and his countenance convulsed with agony. I made allowance for all this believing he was about to recite to us the treachery of Eugene Aram. But I was mistaken. Mr. Fear None's task was that of informing the meeting that he had, himself, on one occasion, yielded to overpowering temptation and in defiance of the rules of the club, taken a newspaper away from the table and put it back again! Goaded by the stings of an outraged conscience he had confessed his crime, and attempted to purge it by paying the fine of \$5000 thereon made and provided.

It is impossible to describe the horror with which Mr. Fear None was regarded after this admission by the majority of the members present. For a moment there was silence so profound that you might have heard a crow drop into a copper water tank. Then the storm of indignation found words, many of which, in the confusion, came out in a splintered condition. But, alas, worse remained behind!

The Gentleman from the Serra.

It was hinted that Mr. Fear None had become privy to doings of an appalling character in which a mysterious personage, darkly referred to as the Gentleman from the Serra, figured as what the Brazilian newspapers love to call *protagonista*. My thoughts turned to Fernand and the Kit-Kun-Klan, especially after I heard the defense of the unknown gentleman undertaken by Number One! Mr. Fear None was called on to give the name. Seeing none but threatening eyes on all sides of him, Mr. Fear None divulgéd it; but with my usual ill-luck I failed to catch it quite clearly. It sounded like a Mr. Slow, or "Mc-Sure"; or perhaps it might have been "Mr. Sure". Possibly also it was none of the three. What appears certain is that on a given day a stout gentleman of foreign extraction, wearing a huge fair moustache, an enormous wide-brimmed hat, jack boots and a three-cornered cape, and whose present address is the Kaat-skull mountains. Serra do Mar, had entered the Book Club, and, in the sight of those present, annexed an illustrated paper which belonged to him, but which according to the rules he ought not to have appropriated till some days later. The porter, it appeared, had behaved in the most devoted manner, attempting to bar his passage with his wooden leg—to *passar-lhe a porta*, while calling attention to his breach of the rules. The awful Gentleman from the Serra, however, had merely brushed him aside and gone out in the direction of his home in the depths of the forest! As he passed out of the door he was overheard to mutter something which sounded like "Himmelswillen" and "grosser Schweinhand"; but beyond that he took no notice of any body.

On hearing this terrible tale, the meeting was once more convulsed. One gentleman

was understood to state that he would have turned such a member out had it been his own mother! A member of the party known as the "Modest Violets," in allusion to its views on billiards and club money, proposed that a new rule should be established, subjecting any one who ignored the club porter's authority to a fine of ten milreis and expulsion from the club; such expulsion to be effected by means of "props" in the back administered by the club porter's wooden leg. This suggestion met with hearty support; but it was objected that criminals of this order were so numerous that to perform the service properly would necessitate the employment of a porter with both legs in the grave"—i. e. with *two* wooden legs.

On this a member arose and gasped out that he thought it would be "very hard to such the porter for not having two wooden legs." The justice of the objection was acknowledged, and it seemed likely that the proposal would fail to the ground; but the chairman, intervening, said there need be no difficulty about that, as if the porter would make an application in the proper form to the traffic manager, he would have him run over again with pleasure, and fit him with another wooden leg (*levar-lhe um!*); but the cost of the leg must of course be debited to the club funds. A member of the Modest Violets objected to this as he considered that the funds, having been collected for the purpose of purchasing books, ought to be expended exclusively in billiards. Eventually a compromise was arrived at by which it was agreed that a spare wooden leg should be purchased at the expense of the club, played for at a billiard handicap, resold to the club by the winner, and handed over next Christmas to the grateful porter, who by that time it was hoped would be in a condition to make use of it.

The proceedings then terminated.

NICODEMUS DEWDROP.

S. Paulo, 29th January, 1899.

—The French consul at Rio gives the imports of cheese at that Brazilian port, according to the latest year's figures available, as 375,000 kilos, but this does not represent the local consumption, because there is no guide to the amount of native made cheese which is marketed. Of the above-mentioned imports 160,650 kilos arrived from England. Cheese made in the country makes up about 40 or 50 per cent. of the total consumption. The native cheese is very cheap, not costing more than 1,000 to 3,000 reis per kilog.; whilst foreign cheese costs from 12, 10, to 8 milreis per kilog. for the fine sort (Roquefort, Gorgonzola, Gravé and soft Dutch), down to 4, 5 and 6 milreis for dry cheese such as Parmesan, Cheshire and Dutch. The imports from England consist of either Cheshire or imitation of Cheshire, or Dutch *petit gras*. True Dutch is received from Amsterdam and Rotterdam, and is much more appreciated; it is well distributed over the chief towns of Brazil, but it is somewhat dear, combined with which it rarely arrives very fresh in all seasons, having a tendency to wither up very rapidly. Gravé is much favoured, and although Switzerland does not appear separately in the import list, she does furnish a considerable proportion of this by way of Haute, Marseilles, Genoa and Hamburg. Of French cheese, Jura, Gravé and Roquefort are the chief, the latter, however, requiring very careful picking to arrive in good condition. Italy furnishes Parmesan, which is less a table cheese than an absolutely indispensable culinary accessory for the large Italian population—it is sold in the smallest *venditas* of the interior. Gorgonzola has an improving side, but it is still too dear to threaten French Roquefort, over which it has the advantage, however, of being preserved more easily and for a longer time.—London, *Commerce Journal*.

SPIDERS were probably the first real aeronauts; for countless generations they have practised the art of sailing through the air on tiny parachutes which they make from woven strands of gossamer. Now, however, the tables have been turned, and instead of weaving parachutes for themselves, the poor spiders are set to spin ropes for human aeronauts. This novel idea has been put into operation at Châlais-Ménou, near Paris, where a spider factory for the special manufacture of balloon ropes for the military aeronautic section is now in full swing. The spiders have to work pretty hard for their living, as each little creature is made to spin thirty or forty yards of thread before it is allowed to have a rest. The method of working the spiders is very ingenious: twelve spiders are placed above a reel, to which their threads are attached, and the reel is gently revolved, so that it winds off the thread as fast as the little spinners produce it. Eight of the sets of threads, after being washed to rid them of their sticky outer covering, are then woven into cords. These are found to be both stronger and lighter than the silk cords which have hitherto been used by balloonists, and the only drawback to their popularity is that they are at present remarkably costly.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOURUEX, Editor and Proprietor

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs. A list of the arrivals and departures from the vessel, the general report on the occurrence of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a summary of the daily coffee reports and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian made.

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RIO DE JANEIRO, JANUARY 31st, 1899.

AMONG the resolutions taken at recent planters' meetings in the state of São Paulo, there is one which merits hearty commendation. This was that of henceforth sending members of their own class to represent them in congress. They complain that the professional politicians have betrayed them, and have done nothing for the better protection of their interests. In future elections, therefore, the men who live on politics will find themselves without occupation in some of the São Paulo districts, for the planters are masters of the situation when they choose to exercise their power. We are glad to register this resolution. It means more for the regeneration of the country than all the promises that the professional politicians may see fit to make. And, still better, it means the introduction of a better element into congress, from whom we may confidently expect better legislation. We should hardly like to see congress composed entirely, or even principally of planters, for that would unavoidably lead to class legislation, from which Brazil has already suffered no slight prejudice. But we should like to see the agriculturists fully represented by men of their own class, just as we should like to see every commercial centre ably represented by commercial men. The best legislation ought to be secured where every interest is represented by thoroughly competent men who possess special knowledge of its requirements. There are plenty of men in agriculture, in commerce and in industrial occupations, who are worthy of all confidence, and who would give us a good government. There are men of education and high principle in every district who are avoiding politics because of its intrigues and its corruption. If these men can be induced to take part in the government of the country, they will quickly find a way out of these difficulties, and they will find willing hands everywhere to help them. Let us hope that the São Paulo planters will carry out their resolution, and that planters and business men elsewhere will promptly imitate their example. Brazil needs her best men in congress, and the voters should send them there at the next election.

THE difficulties which the Leopoldina company is encountering in the settlement of the innumerable claims which have arisen since the acquisition of that important property, are but a part of the problems which must be met and solved in order to make the enterprise a success. These problems are not technical ones alone; they comprise matters which properly belong to the government and to the people, but which must be assumed by the company in sheer self-defence. The present railway system owned by the Leopoldina company comprises a number of lines built by separate companies and without the slightest design of ever uniting them. The organization of traffic on such a network of lines is therefore a matter of no slight difficulty, but it is not the

worst. In great part, the lines are built in long settled districts, whose productive industries are on the wane. In the state of Rio de Janeiro scores of coffee plantations are being abandoned and nothing is taking their place. A serious problem for the company to consider, therefore, is that of encouraging production in order to maintain a remunerative traffic in the future. The high rates and defective management of the old company discouraged every effort toward the inauguration of new industries, and the result is, as the steadily diminishing returns of the railway clearly show, that the company is losing traffic instead of gaining. The new manager, however, will know how to meet this in part, but the problem will be a more difficult one to solve than what fell to his experience in Argentina. There the district served by his railway was new; here it is old and non-progressive. There are no new lands opening up in the state of Rio de Janeiro, no colonists pushing out in search of new homes, no new industrial establishments springing into vigorous existence. On the contrary, there is a stationary sugar-producing industry in one section, and a decaying coffee-producing industry in another. There is no influx of colonists, and no new industries are appearing. The outlook is certainly not a hopeful one, but still the situation is not altogether hopeless. The present governor of the state is ambitious to promote its interests and has an exceptionally intelligent conception of its needs, and we feel certain that he will co-operate with the railway company in seeking to revive industry and trade throughout the state. And as a small contribution to so desirable an end, we shall point out two or three recourses which might be employed and which ought to yield good results. In the first place, taxes should be light and the authorities should interfere as little as possible with small producers. There are, we understand, considerable areas of public lands in the state. These should be at once surveyed, plotted and sold in small lots, at low prices, to natives and foreigners, who will undertake to settle on them and cultivate them. And to encourage settlers to take up these lands, the railway should offer specially low rates for the transportation of their products to market. Then there are many large estates which are no longer productive, many owned by banks which have had to take them in settlement of loans—all these should be divided up and sold in small lots. The future prosperity of the state of Rio de Janeiro depends on the small farmer, and it is for the encouragement of such that laws should be framed and railway tariffs established. We feel confident that there is a great future for the state and for the railway if these small holdings can be developed and a convenient market arranged for their products. Rice, maize, potatoes, dairy products, fruits, vegetables, these could be produced in abundance, and small farmers from Italy and Germany are just the men to do it. We should be glad to record the first steps toward the realization of such a policy.

A SHORT time ago, one of the oldest and most influential journals of this city gravely stated that its objection to our journalistic work arises from the fact that our statements are copied abroad to the prejudice of the country. As an illustration of our offence, an editorial statement that the deputies had rejected a proposal to close three war arsenals, was cited, although that statement was taken from the published proceedings of congress and was absolutely true. It afterwards transpired that the executive was in getting permission to close these same arsenals and carried that project into execution, which gave our critic a chance to make it appear that we had been too hasty in drawing a conclusion. But the point we wish to make, lies in the admission that our remarks are republished in London to the discredit of the country. What then are we to do? What kind of a

newspaper would our critics have us publish?

This paper was established for the purpose of assisting and defending the foreign commercial interests of this country.

We have never pretended to pursue any other course. We have sought neither to be an official organ, nor to advocate any government scheme. We have never sought a subsidy, nor official protection and patronage. We have never even apologised for our criticisms. We have simply followed our idea of what an independent commercial newspaper should be—which is to give the news as fully as we are able, to criticise fearlessly, and to advocate measures which will contribute to commercial security and development. If commerce and the government are opposed to each other on any question, our duty and choice lead us to espouse the cause of the former, always reserving the right to criticise our own friends in case we think they are wrong. We are accustomed to treat all commercial questions seriously, and we ask no one to assume responsibility for our opinions. We are not infallible; we are just as likely to make mistakes as anyone else. But we claim the right to discuss every question affecting foreign commercial and investment interests, and to do it as freely, freely and independently as we think fit.

That an important native journal should think differently will make no difference whatever to us, but it will doubtless give foreign investors and business men something serious to think about. It implies that the policy of suppressing independent criticism and of concealing facts bearing upon the financial and commercial state of the country, has not only gained lodgment here, but that it has found influential supporters even in the native press. It implies also, that the excuse for suppressing independent criticism is no longer an alleged fabrication of false reports, but is actually that of reproducing facts whose publication abroad may serve to injure the country. Incredibly as it may appear, this is the position to-day assumed by the most prominent newspaper in the country. Of course, the power to carry such a policy into execution rests with the government, and we have no means of resisting that power. Also, our patrons of the various commercial, financial and industrial classes have the choice of continuing their support of an independent journal, or of withdrawing it in favor of one which will seek to meet the wishes of the government, and which will publish nothing that can be used to the prejudice of Brazilian interests.

It would be a strange choice for a business man to make, that of closing a government organ to represent his special interests, and we do not believe he will do it. Yet it is well, perhaps, to draw the line clearly. If the business classes of this country do not approve of independent newspaper work, then they should withdraw their subscriptions from this paper and leave us no longer in doubt as to their opinions. But, if on the contrary they favor independent criticism and the liberty to publish the news fully and impartially, then they ought to give us their support. There is no half way course to pursue in such a matter. It is no discredit to us to have spoken the truth, nor to have criticised what we believe to be prejudicial to our patrons and prejudicial to the country, but if such truth and such criticism are not wanted, then let us know it at once, so that we may seek some clime where independent journalism is more in favor.

SOME of the telegrams that are seriously published in Brazil are curious reading to those who know anything of British affairs. For instance, the *Jornal do Comercio* of yesterday in its first telegram says "In May next will be finished 110 ships of war, ordered to be built by the government." There number stands out clearly "cento e dezenove." There has never been such a phenomenal addition to the British navy before in one month and we doubt if there ever will be again. We are not informed as to whether they are armaments or torpedo boats, but we expect to see the national debt increased, the chancellor of the exchequer and the first lord of the admiralty dismissed, and the present government turned out—if the telegram be true.

TELEGRAMS published this morning announce that a revolutionary movement in Uruguay, which was to have resulted in an outbreak on the 2nd proximo, had been detected and frustrated. Three colonels were captured while leaving the city in disguise, and some expeditions from Argentina had been stopped. It is evident that there will be no peace for unfortunate Uruguay until Julio Herrera and his boon companions are deprived of the power of doing mischief. Possibly Cuestas may turn out badly by and by, but up to the present he has shown a disposition to govern the country justly, and as long as he continues to do so the Argentine and Brazilian governments ought to suppress these revolutionary organizations which are seeking to invade Uruguay and promote civil war.

SOME time since we made a note in these columns of a report coming from the West Coast of the discovery of a castaway on one of the Galapagos islands, who had not seen a single human being for fourteen years. The first notices of the incident seem to have attracted no attention, but as soon as it appeared in *The Rio News* it attracted widespread attention and we are now in receipt of letters from England and the United States asking for further particulars. Of course we are not in a position to obtain further information, but the fact that such inquiries are sent us, and that an item of such interest attracted no attention until it appeared in these columns shows clearly how well this paper is read and appreciated. And if *The News* is so carefully read abroad, it is no less carefully read in Brazil, as was shown some two years ago in the Trindade controversy, when the notices of the occupation of that island attracted no attention here until they appeared in these columns.

THERE seems to be no remedy for contradictory telegrams except that of not reading them. The newspapers themselves appear to have no interest in the matter beyond that of publishing so-called news and selling copies, and the news agencies are therefore left free to send out rumors and falsehoods at their own sweet will. For some time we have been treated almost daily to accounts of the critical situation of affairs in the Philippines, which now appears to have been grossly exaggerated, the policy of the American commander being that of pacifying the natives and avoiding bloodshed. Now we are beginning to hear about revolts against the Americans in Cuba, which is unnecessary to say will turn out to be pure fabrications. The Havas agency is not distinguished for its friendliness to Americans, and it will be well to accept its reports *cum grano salis*. And that too will be advisable in the case of a very considerable number of influential newspapers here and in other parts of South America whose antipathy for the *"orgulhoso Anglo-Saxon republic"* is only too well known.

ACCORDING to recent advices from Brussels the Belgian government has decided that a civilian magistrate shall preside over every military court, no matter what the offence may be. This is certainly a step in the right direction. The Dreyfus case in France shows that military courts are no longer entitled to confidence, and that they can not be relied upon to render justice. Like the church, the military class has long held the special privilege of administering its own affairs apart from civil law and procedure. In a measure military men have considered themselves not only a privileged, but a superior class, dominating the civilian classes and exempt from the operations of civil law. After a long and bitter struggle, the church has been compelled to surrender all such privileges, and to take their place under the civil law beside the common citizen. And now we have to deal with the military class! In some countries, as in Great Britain and the United States, this class has been shorn of many an ancient privilege, and the military man is subject to civil action for an infraction of civil law. But in many other countries, his uniform entitles him to privileges and immunities wholly inconsistent with his proper place under a constitutional civil government. These privileges and immunities must now be abolished. The military man must accept the dictum that he is simply a subject or citizen like his non-uniformed fellow-countrymen, that he is no better than they are, that he is subject to the same laws that they are, and to none other except the purely professional regulations necessary for organization and discipline that in time of peace he has no authority over them, that he is subject to the operation of civil law at all times and on all occasions, and that his profession no better entitles him to no more consideration, before the supreme law, than that of any other profession or occupation. Military courts, special military punishments, military privileges and military immunities—all these must go! They are an anachronism at this age of the world.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

In the city of Bahia a large grocery was destroyed by fire day before yesterday.

A Ceará telegram of the 26th reports a general rainfall throughout that state.

General rains are reported in Ceará. In Bahia, unfortunately, the drought still continues.

The planters residing in the vicinity of Uberaba are invited to meet on the 13th prox. for the purpose of organizing a planters' club.

— It is reported that a violent conflict has occurred on the upper Juruá between Brazilians and Peruvians. Particulars of the affair are lacking.

— A Natal telegram of the 28th says that light rains have fallen throughout the interior, where hunger and cholera have been making many victims.

— At Uruguaiyana Maj. Tavora, of the 18th battalion of infantry, has been arrested on the charge of being implicated in the plot against the life of Col. Silgado.

— It is expected that the administrators of the Misericórdia hospital at Pelotas, Rio Grande do Sul, will adopt Dr. Felipe Caldas' method of treating pulmonary consumption.

— An Italian exploration party intending to visit the upper reaches of the Amazon will leave Rome on February 10. The names of the explorers are Frazoli, Rizzaboni, Guidoni and Mosea.

— On the 28th part of a Barrack belonging to the electric tramway company of Bahia, where over a hundred Italian laborers were lodged, suddenly collapsed. Several laborers were injured.

— A new "Conselheiro" is reported to have made his appearance in the interior of Bahia at the head of 500 well-armed fanatics. It is well, we think, to place the report in guarantee until it is confirmed.

— The governor of Ceará has contracted with Engineer Piquet for the completion of the Quixadá reservoir. This celebrated undertaking will never stay down, but must come to the front at frequent intervals.

— There are two municipal chambers at Batatas, S. Paulo. One was chosen on Sept. 30 at the election held by order of the former municipal chamber, and the other at the election held a month later by order of the state government.

— A S. Paulo telegram of the 28th inst. says that an ex-congressman has absconded on account of the discovery of several forgeries which he had committed. His name is not stated, but he is described as one of the signers of the present constitution.

— A Paraíba telegram of the 23rd, published here on the 29th, announces the arrival there from the Rio Purus of the str. "Cidade do Porto de Moz." During the absence of this steamer she lost all her officers, excepting one pilot, and a majority of her crew from fevers.

— A telegram of the 25th inst., from Pelotas states that at Uruguaiyana there has been discovered a plot to murder the commander of the garrison, Col. Silgado. The design of the conspirators was frustrated through the refusal of a captain and two ensigns to join them. A court of enquiry will investigate the matter.

— In Ceará complaint is made of the sôdios (monopólio) which charges 800 réis to \$200 for beef, with or without bone. What would the Cenenses think of us here in Rio where we have no choice, and must pay \$100 to \$200 a kilo for beef with bone, and all sorts of refuse thrown in, at the butcher's sweet will?

— In São Paulo on the 24th the police succeeded in capturing a dealer in counterfeit money, and with him some workmen in a lithographing establishment suspected of printing false notes. Two counterfeit \$5 notes were found on the dealer, Francisco Pardini, but the proofs against the others are not conclusive.

— The *Diário Popular* of São Paulo says that from 1st November, 1893, to 31st December, 1893, 1459 infants were deposited "in the wheel" — we presume of the foundling's hospital of the city — of which 93 were received and 38 died in 1893. The hospital at present has control of 293 of these children, 171 of whom are let out to families.

— The German colonies in Santa Catharina and Paraná very generally celebrated the Emperor William's birthday last week. In Desterro the German consul gave a banquet, at which Governor Frederico Schmidt, ex-Governor Hercílio Luz, Senator Raúlio Horn, Deputy Boettner and many others besides the German colony, were present.

— A Pará telegram of the 28th reports the robbery of Louis Schill & Sobrinhos, jewellers, of that city, their losses amounting to about \$200,000 in cash and jewellery. The burglars entered by climbing a telephone pole to an upper window, where they first drugged two partners, David Schill and Iaas, who were sleeping there. They then secured the keys and proceeded to rifle the shop below at their leisure. No traces of the criminals have been discovered.

— Advises from São Paulo report the arrival there on the 26th of a detachment of soldiers sent to the Paraná frontier in September last to capture various criminals who had found an asylum in that sparsely-settled district. Eight assassins and six deserters from the army were captured, and one well-known criminal was killed while resisting arrest. The detachment is said to have traversed about 40 leagues in S. Paulo and Paraná in pursuit of the criminals.

— The Archbishop of Bahia has ordered prayers and a procession of penitence for rain, which is badly needed in the district. We do not know what a procession of penitence may be unless everybody is to walk in sackcloth and ashes, but we hope it will have the desired result and no more than is needed. In this connection we are reminded of the Scotch clergymen who prayed for rain. Before he had well ended his prayer a tall storm struck the district, and the good man wound up with "But, O Lord, this is clean ridiculous."

— The Italian consul at Porto Alegre presented a reclamation to the governor of the state on the 28th inst. against the police (the positivists) down there call them "guardas administrativas," for the sake of brevity) for having beaten the Italian Francisco Deviro on the occasion of his arrest. The administrative guards deny the accusation, however, and the reporters and other spectators present at the time all say that the man was not beaten.

— In the city of Rio Grande do Sul Intendant Lacerda Werneck and the municipal council (both castilhistas) have been for some time at loggerheads. It is now stated that the intendant's opponents have decided to remove him from office, either by a legal process or by force. The intendant has had a conference with the governor, who it appears, advised him to resign. He is said to count on the support of the municipal police, while the state troops, it is expected, will join his opponents. A detachment of state troops stationed at S. Lourenço had received orders to proceed at once to Rio Grande.

— About half past two on the morning of the 25th inst. a fire broke out in the warehouse of Mr. Ulysses Gentile, 76 Rue S. Caetano, S. Paulo, and completely destroyed that and two adjoining buildings Nos. 74 and 78. There was a considerable quantity of kerosene stored in the place. The business was insured for \$20,000, a half in the Previdente and half in the "London," the last having been effected only 15 days before the fire. The three buildings belonged to the estate of the Seminário Episcopal, and were insured for \$30,000. It is said that the fire was not accidental.

RAILROAD NOTES

— It is stated that the receipts of the station of Jafim on the Paulista railway amounted last year to 1,779,215\$.

— The new schedule of fares and time-table on the Botanical Garden tramway went into effect on the 28th inst.

— The *Commercio de S. Paulo* says that the S. Paulo Railway Co. is negotiating in London an issue of debentures to the amount of £500,000. The money is to be applied, it is stated, to double-tracking the road.

— Beginning on 6th February the all-land train for Petrópolis will leave the S. Francisco Xavier station at 4:55 p. m., arriving at Raiz da Serra at 6:25. The returning train leaves Raiz da Serra at 6:38 a. m. and arrives at S. Francisco Xavier at 8:05 a. m.

— The new schedule of fares on the Botanical Garden tramway went into operation on Saturday. The increase in these fares is a serious burden to thousands of persons who are already struggling under difficulties to meet their constantly growing expenses and pay what they owe. It is to be hoped that the improvement in the service may, at least partly, compensate for this additional burden.

— The Banco Iniciador de Melhoramentos, grantee of the railway from João Gomes to Pirangi, has asked the Minas Geraes government for its guarantee of 6 per cent for the second half of 1897, on a capital of \$1,881,912.997. The state authorities have declined to pay it, on the ground that under the concession the state is only responsible for interest on a maximum capital of 45,000\$ per kilometre.

— The government, it is reported, intends issuing orders for reducing freight rates for footstuffs on the Central railway. The crops in Minas Geraes are said to be abundant, but the freight rates are at present almost prohibitive. Frequently the people of Rio de Janeiro, for whom the cost of living, on account of heavy taxes and other burdens, is constantly increasing, have thus far derived very little benefit from those crops.

— A telegram of the 29th inst. states that at Porto Alegre ten houses, of which the greater part deal in food-stuffs and have business connections with Rio de Janeiro, have applied for judicial declaration of their insolvency. Others, it is added, intend to call meetings of their creditors. The situation is described as distressing. The *Jornal* will please take note of this item of news, so that we may be spared the accusation of manufacturing reports prejudicial to the country.

— We have an eloquent proof of the good faith of the postoffice officials which merits notice. A correspondent either used an envelope whose flap had stuck fast before using, or who had opened it after sealing, and when unsealing it the appearance of the letter was not altogether what it should be. The postmaster thereupon required the sender to write his name over the place showing signs of having been torn, and then certified to the signature himself. This of course obliges us to believe that the postoffice is most careful and conscientious.

SHIPPING NOTES

— The redoubtable Spanish torpedo gunboat *Temerario* left port on the 26th, homeward bound.

— The Brazilian s.s. "Diamantino" which collided with s.s. "Nanette" in May last, has, at last, been repaired and become rid of the embargoes laid upon her, she having sailed on Friday last for Montevideo to load for Corumbá. It is evident that time is not money with Brazilian owners. — *Times*, Buenos Aires, Jan. 16.

— A Pará telegram of the 26th inst. announces the floating of the Lloyd Brasileiro steamer "Mântos," which had been on the rocks near that port for some days.

— The Portuguese cruiser "Adamastor" has received a most enthusiastic welcome at Pará, where she arrived on Sunday last. A ten days' programme has been prepared, which will give the officers hardly time to dress, to say nothing of sleep.

— The passengers who left Rio on the 28th inst. by the Hamburg Sudamerikanische steamer *Corrientes* were the following: — For Hamburg: Mr. J. Feigel and family. For Lisbon: Mr. Joaquim Peres. For Bahia: Mr. Florentino Braga, Mr. João Costa, Mr. Francisco Rodrigues Guimarães and family, and Mr. A. M. Franco da Costa.

— After patiently waiting for seven long years, the Pacific Steam Navigation Company has obtained payment for the loss sustained by the steamer *Arequipa* being compelled to make the voyage direct from Iquique to Valparaíso in August, 1891, with the chiefs of the constitutional government on board. The sum voted by Congress as indemnity is 25,000 pesos 20 cents, and the act authorising payment was promulgated on the 16th ult. — *Chilean Times*, Jan. 4.

— A telegram from Pará of the 27th inst. reports the Brazilian gunboat "Guarany" to be in a very critical position. This boat was sent to Anapá, or its vicinity, with the Guiana boundary commission, and the coasting steamer "Cassiporé" has just brought back its commander, engineer, purser and nine men of the crew, all sick. The hospital steward and a soldier had died. They report the "Guarany" in a bad condition, her crew being reduced to 4 frenemen and 6 sailors. The small military force under Major Faustino has 21 sick. The gunboat is entirely without supplies.

— The passengers who arrived in Rio on the 25th by the Royal Mail steamer *Thames*, were the following: From Buenos Aires: Mr. Albert Lucie, From Montevideo: Mr. Maria Rodrigues, Mr. Samuel Pertence and wife, and Mr. A. V. S. Almeida, From Santos: Messrs. M. A. de Mores, Carl Hoepke, A. A. Pereira, H. Friberg, Renato Adamzik and Roberto Mendes.

— The Royal Mail steamer *Thames* left Rio on the 25th with the following passengers: — From Southampton: Messrs. C. I. Davidson, Cecil Wigg and child — For Lisbon: Mr. Florindo Dias, Mr. A. J. Peixoto Braga and wife, Mrs. Joaquim Fuster and daughter, Mrs. Rosalia da Silva and Mr. Sindo Gonçalves Fernandes — From Pernambuco: Dr. Paula Lopes, Mr. J. Birros and Mr. F. M. Hantz and wife — For Bahia: Drs. Angelo Menezes and M. Ferreira, Mr. Narciso da Melo and family, Messrs. Alfredo S. Pereira, J. Benjamim, W. G. Williams, M. Gueiraz, A. G. D. Ferreira dos Santos, Arthur E. Simas, Alfredo d'Almeida, A. Fernandes, Antonio O. Mattos and Manoel Pereira Passos.

LOCAL NOTES

— The President has come down from Petrópolis to day and will receive the Uruguayan minister, D. Blas Vidal, in special audience.

— Capt. Emilio Paes Barreto has been sentenced to two years' imprisonment and Capt. João Maria da Paiva to 6 months imprisonment for embezzlement of money belonging to the Pernambuco arsenal.

— We had on Wednesday last a visit from Dr. Orville A. Derby, of the São Paulo geographical and geological commission, who was on his way to inspect the now celebrated monite of Prado, in the state of Bahia.

— The *Imprensa* says that the police authorities of this city in their unsuccessful attempt to discover the authors of the robbery of Luiz de Rezende's jewelry shop, made nearly 600 arrests. They must have been going it blind.

— We are officially informed that the error in our last issue in regard to the arrival of Mr. Edward A. Toolot, gave an unexpected fitness to exchange for about five minutes. We are expecting a letter of thanks from the minister at any moment.

— The continued heat is becoming very trying to strangers here, because of the excessive humidity of the atmosphere. We here see a much higher temperature, but without the oppressiveness which has characterized the heat during the past month.

— The ferry company, which imposes upon travellers between this city and Niterói, has begun repairing the old barge "Sexta," since the boiler explosion on the "Prímeira." Something had to be done to keep up even the wretched service we now have.

— A French scientist, Dr. Cahuette, of the Pasteur institute at Lille, has invented a cure for snake bites, which, being injected into the system four hours after the bite, prevents any fatal result from the poison. The discovery has been tested by impartial judges.

— The *Jornal do Brasil* says that there are negotiations in progress between the governments of Brazil, Chile and Argentina for a treaty for settling international questions by arbitration. This negotiation was made public a long time ago, and was noted in these columns.

— We hear that Rev. Irvine Crawshaw is going to Campos this week on a visit to the British residents of that district. He will hold communion services at Campos on Sunday next. We believe there is a considerable number of Englishmen residing in and about Campos, and they are sure to give Mr. Crawshaw a cordial welcome.

— According to one authority there were 173 candidates for the municipal council in the election of Sunday. Another party counted only 146, of which 37 were doctors (law, medicine and engineering), 14 military officers, 22 artisans, 2 manufacturers, 7 merchants, 5 journalists, 3 capitalists, 3 school teachers, and one each of ten other occupations, one of them figuring as a "commandador."

— Some time ago we heard it stated that ex-Vice-President Manuel Victorino had been selected by the castilhistas to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Deputy Aureliano Barros and afterwards to succeed Dr. Ramiro Barcellos in the senate. This report seems to be confirmed by a statement made by the Vice-President at Lisbon, where in a conversation he is said to have alluded to his future election to both of the chambers.

— At the municipal election held in this city day before yesterday there were 138 candidates for the 15 places of aldermen. As usual, the vote cast was light and at many voting places no election was held. There are some complaints of fraud and violence. Of the Centro Commercial's candidates only two were elected. Let us hope, however, that the new council will be an improvement on the previous one. It could hardly be worse.

— The press continues to record robberies committed by soldiers. It seems that in these hard times even small sums are not beneath the notice of these friends of other people's money, for we learn that on Saturday near the entrance of the Rio Comprido tunnel a poor man was robbed of \$2500 by two soldiers of the 10th battalion of infantry. Can it be possible that example is so contagious that the soldiers have been influenced by the conduct of the government towards tax-payers and bondholders?

— Mr. R. A. Brooking, who was one of our best all-round cricketers in Rio last season, has been attracting attention in the River Plate by some splendid play. In a recent match between the Lomas and Lanús clubs, Mr. Brooking took six wickets for four runs, and carried his bat for 62. The *Sport and Pastime* described the match as Brooking's game. His old club in Buenos Aires has evidently found he lost nothing in style by his practice on the Paysandu and São Domingos grounds in Rio.

— The *Foreign Mission Journal* last to hand contains excellent portraits of two well-known Baptist clergymen who are working in Brazil, the Rev. C. D. MacCarthy of Rio and the Rev. T. C. Joyce of Campos. It also contains biographies of these rev. gentlemen from which we see they are both from the Emerald Isle, which accounts for their oratorical persuasion. We know both gentlemen personally, and we congratulate them on the success of the printers who have reproduced their portraits — true to life. We have often had our portraits printed — but that is another story.

— We were exceedingly sorry to hear on Wednesday last that Mr. Alberry, the accountant of the Leopoldina railway, had succumbed to the great heat of the day, and had to be taken to the Strangers' Hospital. The good treatment he received there has completely restored him, and he is expected to resume his work today. This is Mr. Alberry's first summer in Brazil, and the great heat of the past few days is likely to go hard on new arrivals from England. We are the more glad to hear of his recovery as his fitness for his important post is unquestioned.

— The *acento spirito*, which was in trouble some time ago on account of its extraordinary proceedings, is again figuring in the police records — this time for fraud. It appears that one of the victims of this society, a poor uneducated woman named Maria Thereza de Jesus, had \$1,000 saved up and deposited in the savings bank. Learning this, the director of the society, Sr. Angelo Tortorolla, induced her to give him the money against a bill of exchange, which was afterwards verified to be a simple receipt on account of doces, biscuits and wine bought for her while she was under treatment, and that he would use the money to give her a "decent burial," etc. It would seem about time to put a stop to these impositions.

— The young gentleman will accept our profound apologies. Our reporter mistook him for his uncle, because of the similarity of name, and credited him with having been a Rio merchant in the years gone by, and with now being a director of the London and River Plate Bank. Mistakes will happen on the best regulated papers, and this is one of them. It is, however, no prejudice for a young man to be mistaken for an uncle who stands so high in commercial and financial circles as Mr. Edward A. Toolot; it is no dishonor to have been a successful merchant in this market; and it is no discredit to be a director of the London and River Plate Bank, though perhaps the responsibility is more than a young man just starting in business life, would care to assume. However, there are, happily, but few young men who care to begin life in borrowed clothes, and we are sorry to have unconsciously tried to assist one to do so.

January 31st, 1899.

Stocks and Bonds and Joint Stock Companies --- January 30th

Emission	Circulation	Public Funds	Nominal Value	Last Quotation by sellers
399,438,800\$	262,137,500\$	Stock 5% currency (apólice).....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	880,000— 840,000
104,957,000	104,550,000	Bonds of 1850.....	1,000\$	850,000— 860,000
—	124,635,000	do 6%, 6%	1,000	928,000—
119,600	119,600	Stock 4% (gold), converted 1890.....	1,000\$ 800\$, 200\$	1,000,000—
30,000,000	11,584,500	Bonds 4%.....	1,000\$ 500	1,920,000—
51,385,000	11,584,500	Gold Loans 1858, 6%	1,000\$ 500	1,450,000—
109,644,000	109,644,000	Do do 1858, 4%	1,000	1,320,000—
Fcs.	17,300,000	State of Espírito Santo.....	1,000\$ 500\$, 200\$	800,000—
11,759,000	11,759,000	“ idem 6% ”	1,000	850,000—
Fcs.	65,000,000	“ idem 6% ”	200	—
5,000,000	4,000,000	“ idem 6% ”	500	460,000—
600,000	600,000	“ of Rio de Janeiro, 6% ”	1,000	920,000—
10,000,000	23,613,200	“ of Paráhyba, 6% ”	1000	162,000— 195,000
25,000,000	520,000	“ of Maranhão, 6% ”	200	160,000—
50,000,000	400,000	Municipal Loan, City of São Paulo, 6%	100	100—
600,000	600,000	“ do do do São Paulo, 7% ”	100	100—
10,000,000	25,613,200	“ do do do Petrópolis, 7% ”	200	200—
20,000,000	520,000	“ do do do Alem Parahyba, 7% ”	200	200—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Banks	Paid	Reserve Fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
20,000,000\$	100,000	94,090	200\$	Commercio do Rio de Janeiro.....	200\$	4,000,000\$	\$800\$, Jan. ditto	208,000— 212,500
16,000,000	80,000	80,000	200	Comercio do Rio de Janeiro, 2nd series.....	200	3,375,000	—	215,000—
24,000,000	400,000	391,868	60	Construtor do Brasil.....	60	1,645,000	4,000\$, Aug. 1892	80,000—
16,000,000	80,000	77,765	200	Credito Movel.....	200	1,740,000	2,000\$, Jan. 1892	11,500— 12,000
8,000,000	40,000	all	200	Credito Real do Brasil.....	200	300,000	500\$, Jan. 1892	— 14,000
5,000,000	25,000	200	200	Depósito Descontos.....	200	700,000	4,000\$, Jan. 1892	75,000—
7,500,000	40,000	all	200	Hipotecario do Brasil.....	100	72,010	2,500\$, Jan. 1892	45,000—
10,87,000	54,038	200	200	Lavoura e Commercio.....	100	212,860	4,000\$, Jan. 1892	92,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Nacional Brasileiro.....	200	965,398	4,000\$, Jan. 1892	100,000—
107,382,000	536,913	200	200	Keplin da Brazil.....	200	17,350,020	6500\$, Jan. 1892	170,500— 171,500
20,000,000	100,000	50,000	200	Rio e Mato Grosso.....	200	324,200	12,000\$, Jan. 1892	12,000—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Rural Hypotecario.....	200	7,479,104	9,000\$, July 1892	250,000—
20,000,000	100,000	—	200	Commercial da Bahia.....	200	2,186,326	11 1/2%, July 1892	110,000— 125,000
10,000,000	50,000	all	200	Conn. e Industria de S. Paulo.....	100	6,000,000	12,500\$, July 1892	200,000—
7,000,000	35,000	200	200	Credito Real de Minas Geraes.....	200	221,130	12 1/2%, July 1892	—
7,500,000	37,500	—	200	Credito Real de S. Paulo.....	200	1,056,703	10 1/2%, ditto	100,000—
—	10,925	—	200	— and series.....	40	—	12,000—	100,000— 115,000
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Lavradores S. Paulo.....	200	600,000	12 1/2%, July 1892	145,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Merçantil de Santos.....	200	800,000	7500\$, Jan. 1892	135,000—
10,000,000	50,000	25,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	955,000	5 1/2%, Jan. 1892	—
40,000,000	200,000	112,571	200	União de S. Paulo.....	200	629,855	5 1/2%, do do	—
—	—	7,267	200	— do do	120	—	—	—
—	—	80,000	200	— do do	140	—	—	—
—	—	80,000	200	— do do	80	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Railways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
110,000,000\$	550,000	all	200\$	Leopoldina.....	200\$	—	—	6,500—
20,000,000	200,000	153,253	200	Minas de S. Jerônimo.....	25	26,697\$	—	5,750—
—	—	46,747	do	—	10	—	—	—
12,000,000	60,000	all	200	Macatá e Campos.....	100	65,000	—	—
20,000,000	100,000	all	200	Munimbinhos.....	100	—	—	—
62,000,000	310,000	310,000	200	Oeste de Minas.....	200	2,601,489	int. Sept. 93	14,000—
—	—	260,475	do	do	75	—	9,250—	9,750—
10,000,000	100,000	10,000	200	Quilombo.....	20	—	int. Jan. 91	—
70,000,000	350,000	all	200	União Sorocabana-Mtaria.....	200	1,385,541	6 1/2%, June 92	58,000—
1,600,000	8,000	5,400	200	União Valenciana.....	40	45,710	6 1/2%, Feb. 86	3,000—
42,000,000	210,000	50,000	200	S. Paulo.....	200	595,378	int. Jan. 92	—
12,500,000	52,500	all	200	Tocantins e Araguaia.....	50	—	—	4,250—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Tramways	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
2,500,000\$	25,000	all	100\$	Carrioca.....	100\$	163,089	—	80,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Cariris Urbanos.....	200	5,147	14,500\$, July 91	—
7,000,000	7,000	all	100	Corcovado (and Hotel).....	100	489,308\$	2,300\$, Oct. 91	154,000— 170,000
14,000,000	70,000	200	200	Jardim Botânico.....	200	—	—	161,000—
12,000,000	60,000	59,360	200	S. Christovão.....	200	105,899\$	5 1/2%, July 91	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Vila Isabel.....	200	30,999\$	5 1/2%, Aug. 91	—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Pernambuco.....	100	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Steamships	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
1,000,000	500	all	200\$	Empreito Marítimo.....	200\$	250,000\$	8,000, Sept. 97	100,000—
28,000,000	4,000	all	200	Lloyd Brasileiro.....	200	—	—	10,000—
5,000,000	25,000	all	200	Navegação Costeira.....	200	—	—	—
573,400	5,007	all	2,750	S. João da Barra e Campos.....	200	55,598\$	10,000, Aug. 98	—
1,000,000	5,000	all	200	Sul Paulista.....	200	—	—	—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Cotton Mills, etc.	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last quotation
10,000,000\$	50,000	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	854,013\$	10,000\$, Aug. 98	176,000— 187,500
2,400,000	12,000	all	200	America Fabril.....	200	104,654	7,000\$, Aug. 98	170,000—
500,000	2,500	200	200	Botafogo (anisagem).....	200	39,471	10,000\$, July 98	170,000—
6,000,000	30,000	all	200	Brazileiro.....	200	150,000	10,000\$, Aug. 98	170,000—
5,000,000	18,000	all	200	Centro Industrial.....	200	33,613	10,000\$, July 98	170,000—
8,000,000	30,000	all	200	Confidencial Industrial.....	200	239,585	10,000\$, July 98	170,000—
4,500,000	22,500	all	200	Corcovado.....	170	5,459	—	110,000—
—	2,500	all	200	Del Pueblo.....	200	156,493	30,000\$, July 98	—
—	10,000	all	200	Fábril Paulista.....	200	200,000	12,000\$, July 98	—
—	6,000	all	200	Industrial Mucurá.....	200	77,491	—	160,000—
—	4,000	all	200	Magnéssio.....	200	5,900	10,000\$, July 98	210,000—
1,500,000	7,500	all	200	Manaus e Pluviense.....	200	26,186	10,000\$, Aug. 98	200,000—
4,000,000	20,000	20,000	200	Metropolitana.....	200	450,000	5 1/2%, Sept. 98	35,000—
3,000,000	15,000	all	200	Progresso Industrial.....	200	462,802	15,000\$, Sept. 98	365,000—
1,500,000	5,000	all	200	Rink (Woolens).....	200	116,005	4,000\$, Sept. 98	400,000—
450,000	4,500	all	200	S. Félix.....	200	32,564	—	—
360,000	1,800	all	200	Santo André.....	200	39,028	—	300,000—
1,20,000	6,000	all	200	S. Pedro de Alcântara.....	200	1,445,044	20,000\$, Aug. 97	190,000—

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Insurance	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation
4,000,000\$	20,000	all	200\$	Allianca.....	200\$	43,675\$	1,000\$, July 97	6,000—
3,000,000	3,000	1,000	200	Argos Fluminense.....	250	300,000	1,000\$, Jan. 99	340,000—
2,000,000	10,000	9,755	200	Brasiliana.....	200	15,344	—	18,000—
4,000,000	20,000	10,000	200	Confidencial.....	200	200,000	3,000\$, Jan. 99	38,000—
2,500,000	2,500	all	200	Garnita.....	100	358,752	7,000\$, Jan. 99	30,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Indenidade.....	200	240,000	20,000\$, Jan. 99	25,000—
1,000,000	10,000	10,000	200	Indenidade.....	200	14,035	—	18,000—
2,000,000	12,500	all	200	Preditente.....	200	350,000	3,000\$, Jan. 99	48,000—
2,000,000	10,000	all	200	Prosperidade.....	200	126,628	15,000\$, Jan. 99	13,000— 18,000

Capital	Shares	Emitted	Par	Miscellaneous	Paid	Reserve fund	Last Dividend	Last Quotation

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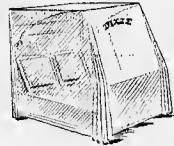
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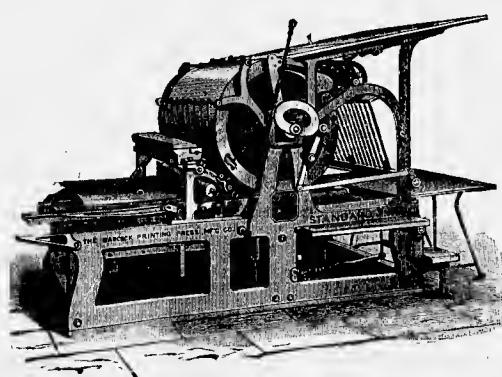
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